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RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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51/30. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

A

Economic assistance to States affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of Articles 25, 48, 49 and 50 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991 and 843 (1993) of 18 June 1993,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 1074 (1996) of 1 October 1996 terminating the measures suspended by resolution 1022 (1995) of 22 November 1995 and imposed by or reaffirmed in resolutions 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 787 (1992) of 16 November 1992, 820 (1993) of 17 April 1993, 942 (1994) and 943 (1994) of 23 September 1994, 988 (1995) of 21 April 1995, 992 (1995) of 11 May 1995, 1003 (1995) of 5 July 1995 and 1015 (1995) of 15 September 1995,

Stressing the importance of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto[1] initialled on 21 November 1995 in Dayton, Ohio, and signed in Paris on 14 December 1995,

Paying tribute to the neighbouring States and the other States in the region affected by the sanctions, the mission of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, the European Union/Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Sanctions Coordinator, the Sanctions Assistance Mission Communication Center and the Sanctions Assistance Mission, the Western European Union operation on the Danube, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization/Western European Union Sharp Guard operation in the Adriatic Sea and the Danube Commission, for their significant contribution to the achievement of a negotiated peace,

Reaffirming its resolutions 48/210 of 21 December 1993, 49/21 A of 2 December 1994 and 50/58 E of 12 December 1995 on economic assistance to States affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Taking note of the Sofia Declaration on Good-neighbourly Relations, Stability, Security and Cooperation in the Balkans,[2] adopted by the meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Countries of South-Eastern Europe, held at Sofia on 6 and 7 July 1996,

Taking note also of the fact that some of the States in the region affected by the sanctions have expressed their views on the issue,[3]

Commending the efforts of the international financial institutions, other international organizations and those States which responded to the appeal of the Secretary-General and the donor conferences held at Brussels in December 1995 and April 1996 by taking into consideration the special economic problems arising from the implementation of the sanctions in their support programmes and specific activities for the affected States,

Commending also the continuing attention paid by intergovernmental and regional organizations, in particular the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Union, as well as through the Central European Initiative, to the needs of the affected States for assistance in developing regional transport and communication infrastructures,

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[1] See A/50/790-S/1995/999; see Official Records of the Security Council, Fiftieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1995, document S/1995/999.

[2] See A/51/211-S/1996/551, annex I; see Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-first Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1996, document S/1996/551.

[3] See A/51/226-S/1996/595 and A/51/330-S/1996/721 and Corr.1; see Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-first Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1996, document S/1996/595, and ibid., document S/1996/721.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, entitled "Supplement to An Agenda for Peace: position paper of the Secretary-General on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations",[1] and in particular its chapter III.E on the issue of United Nations sanctions,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 50/58 E[2] and of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein,

1. Expresses concern at the persisting special economic problems confronting States in the period following the lifting of the sanctions, in particular the States that border the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the other Danube riparian States and all other States affected by the consequences of the severance of their economic relations with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the disruption of traditional transport and communication links in that part of Europe during the period when the sanctions were in force and their long-term adverse impact on the economies of those States;

2. Reaffirms the need for a continuing concerted response from the international community to deal in a more effective manner with the special economic problems of the affected States in the period following the lifting of the sanctions in view of their magnitude and of the adverse impact of the sanctions on the economy of those States;

3. Renews its invitation to the international financial institutions and in particular the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to continue to pay special attention to the economic problems of the affected States in the period following the lifting of the sanctions and to consider ways and means for mobilizing and providing resources for mitigating the continuing negative impact of the consequences of the sanctions on the efforts of the affected States for financial stabilization and for the development of regional transport and communications infrastructure;

4. Renews its request to the competent organs, programmes and United Nations specialized agencies to take into consideration the special needs of the affected States in programming their development activities and to consider the provision of assistance from their special programme resources;

5. Renews its appeal to all States, on an urgent basis, to provide technical, financial and material assistance to the affected States in the period following the lifting of the sanctions to mitigate the continuing adverse impact of the sanctions on their economies, including, inter alia, through the consideration of measures for the promotion of exports, investments and development of private enterprises in the affected States;

6. Encourages the States of the region affected by the implementation of the Security Council sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to continue the process of multilateral regional cooperation outlined in the Royaumont Platform for Action of the European Union in 1995 and launched by

[1] A/50/60-S/1995/1; see Official Records of the Security Council, Fiftieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1995, document S/1995/1.

[2] A/51/356.

the meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Countries of South-Eastern Europe, held at Sofia on 6 and 7 July 1996, in such fields as the realization of cross-border infrastructure projects and promotion of trade and investments, thus alleviating the adverse impact of the sanctions lifted under the terms of Security Council resolution 1074 (1996);

7. Urges the organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other organizations involved to take appropriate steps in order to broaden access for suppliers, particularly from States which have been affected by the implementation of the sanctions, to participate actively in the post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation of the former Yugoslavia;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures to increase the opportunity for the affected countries to participate actively in the post-conflict reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the former Yugoslavia;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue to seek, on a regular basis, information from States, regional organizations and the concerned organs and agencies of the United Nations system on action taken to alleviate the special economic problems of these States in the period following the lifting of the sanctions, and to report thereon to the Security Council, as well as to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

74th plenary meeting
5 December 1996

B

Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/232 of 21 December 1990, 46/147 of 17 December 1991, 47/154 of 18 December 1992, 48/197 of 21 December 1993, 49/21 E of 20 December 1994 and 50/58 A of 12 December 1995,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 1071 (1996) of 30 August 1996, in which the Council, inter alia, welcomed the agreement of the Economic Community of West African States at Abuja on 17 August 1996,[6] which extended the 1995 Abuja Agreement[7] until 15 June 1997, established a timetable for implementation of the Agreement, adopted a mechanism to verify

[6] See Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-first Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1996, document S/1996/679, annex and Corr.1.

[7] Official Records of the Security Council, Fiftieth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1995, document S/1995/742.

compliance with the Agreement by the faction leaders and proposed possible measures against the factions in the event of non-compliance,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,*

Deeply concerned about the adverse effects of the protracted conflict on the socio-economic development of Liberia, particularly the attacks against civilians, the looting of property and the destruction of infrastructure throughout the country, including the capital, as a result of the outbreak of hostilities on 6 April 1996, and the urgent need to restore peace and stability to facilitate economic recovery and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of basic sectors of the country,

Acknowledging the efforts of Mrs. Ruth Sando Perry, Chairman of the Council of State, to govern on behalf of the people of Liberia,

Noting with concern that the lack of adequate logistics and security guarantees from the Liberian factions continues to impair the delivery of relief assistance, particularly in the areas not yet under the control of the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group, thereby hampering the transition from emergency to development activities,

Commending the concerted and determined efforts of the Economic Community of West African States to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia,

1. Expresses its gratitude to all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have rendered assistance to the Liberian National Transitional Government in its relief and rehabilitation activities, and urges that such assistance be continued;

2. Calls upon all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide Liberia with technical, financial and other assistance for the repatriation and resettlement of Liberian refugees, returnees and displaced persons and the rehabilitation of combatants so as to facilitate the restoration of peace and normalcy in Liberia;

3. Reiterates its appeal to all States to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for Liberia established by the Secretary-General, inter alia, to assist the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group to fulfil its mandate and to provide assistance for the reconstruction of Liberia;

4. Deplores all attacks against and intimidation of personnel of the United Nations, its specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group, as well as the looting of their equipment, supplies and personal property;

5. Emphasizes the urgent need for all parties and factions and their leaders in Liberia to respect fully the security and safety of all personnel of the United Nations, its specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group by ensuring their complete freedom of movement throughout Liberia and to

* A/51/303.

take all measures necessary to create an atmosphere conducive to the successful resolution of the conflict;

6. Urges the factions and their leaders to establish conditions essential to the socio-economic development of Liberia by honouring their commitments to cease all hostilities and disarm their combatants according to the timetable agreed to at Abuja on 17 August 1996;

7. Commends the Secretary-General for his continuing efforts to mobilize relief and rehabilitation assistance for Liberia, and requests him:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance within the United Nations system to help the Liberian National Transitional Government in its reconstruction and development efforts;

(b) To undertake, when conditions permit, in close collaboration with the authorities of Liberia, an overall assessment of needs, with the objective of holding a round-table conference of donors for the reconstruction and development of Liberia;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

9. Decides to consider at its fifty-second session the question of international assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia.

74th plenary meeting
5 December 1996

C

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 48/450 of 21 December 1993,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions in which the Council called upon the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to expand and intensify their programmes of assistance in response to the urgent needs of Lebanon,

Reaffirming Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/32 of 25 July 1996,

Aware of the magnitude of the requirements of Lebanon resulting from the extensive destruction of its infrastructure, which is impeding national rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts and adversely affecting economic and social conditions,

Reaffirming the pressing need to continue to assist the Government of Lebanon in the reconstruction of the country and the recovery of its human and economic potential,

Expressing its appreciation of the efforts of the Secretary-General in mobilizing assistance for Lebanon,

1. Appeals to all Member States and all organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts with a view to considering an increase of all forms of support, including financial grants and soft loans given for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, in particular, donor countries are requested to consider playing a full part in the consultative group to be established on the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Lebanon;

2. Calls upon all organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to support governmental requirements for national capacity-building and institutional renewal in the areas of social reconstruction and development, environmental management, public services provision and support for private-sector development, and for implementing priority field-based programmes in the rehabilitation and reintegration of displaced persons and in the reconstruction and development of Baalbeck-Hermel and the south Lebanon region;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1997 on the implementation of the present resolution.

74th plenary meeting
5 December 1996

D

Assistance to Mozambique

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 386 (1976) of 17 March 1976,

Recalling also its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 45/227 of 21 December 1990, 47/42 of 9 December 1992 and 49/21 D of 20 December 1994, in which it urged the international community to respond effectively and generously to the call for assistance to Mozambique,

Reaffirming the principles for humanitarian assistance contained in the annex to its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991,

Recalling its resolutions 48/7 of 19 October 1993, 49/215 of 23 December 1994 and 50/82 of 14 December 1995 on assistance in mine clearance, and stressing the need to foster the establishment of national mine clearance capacity with a view to enabling the Government of Mozambique to deal more effectively with the adverse effects of these weapons within the framework of the efforts for national reconstruction,

Bearing in mind that Mozambique is emerging from a devastating war and that a proper response to address the current situation in the country requires substantial international assistance in a comprehensive and integrated manner and linking, inter alia, resettlement to reintegration

programmes in order to strengthen further the process of national reconstruction and development,

Bearing in mind also the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[9] adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 14 September 1990,

Noting the mobilization and allocation of resources by States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist national efforts,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique,[10]

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;[10]

2. Welcomes the assistance rendered to Mozambique by various States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

3. Welcomes the progress made in the consolidation of a lasting peace and tranquillity, the enhancement of democracy and the promotion of national reconciliation in Mozambique;

4. Takes note with satisfaction of the successful completion of the repatriation, resettlement and reintegration programme of Mozambican citizens from neighbouring countries, and expresses appreciation for the support of the international and non-governmental organizations which, in close cooperation with the Government of Mozambique, played an important role in that programme;

5. Stresses that Mozambique has made significant progress in mitigating the consequences of a devastating war and that continued substantial coordinated international assistance is required to assist the country in addressing its development needs, in particular with regard to the ongoing resettlement and reintegration of internally displaced persons and demobilized soldiers;

6. Commends all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have contributed to mine clearance in Mozambique, and urges those that have a capacity to do so to continue to provide the needed assistance with a view to enabling the Government of Mozambique to develop its national mine clearance capacity within the framework of the ongoing mine clearance programme;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Government of Mozambique:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize international assistance for the national reconstruction and development of Mozambique;

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[9] A/CONF.147/18, part one.

[10] A/51/560.

(b) To ensure the coordination of the work of the United Nations system for adequate response to the development needs of Mozambique;

(c) To prepare a report on international assistance for the national reconstruction and development of Mozambique for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-third session.

74th plenary meeting
5 December 1996

E

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 50/58 F of 12 December 1995 and its previous resolutions on economic assistance to Djibouti,

Recalling also the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[1] adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 14 September 1990, as well as the mutual commitments undertaken on that occasion and the importance attached to the follow-up to that Conference,

Noting that the economic and social development efforts of Djibouti, which is included in the list of least developed countries, are constrained by the extremes of the local climate, in particular cyclical droughts and torrential rains and floods such as those that occurred in 1989 and 1994 and that the implementation of reconstruction and development programmes, as well as of the demobilization programme, requires the deployment of substantial resources which exceed the real capacity of the country,

Noting with concern that the situation in Djibouti has been made worse by the deteriorating situation in the Horn of Africa and in particular in Somalia, and noting the presence of tens of thousands of refugees and persons displaced from their countries, which has, on the one hand, placed serious strains on the fragile economic, social and administrative infrastructure of Djibouti and, on the other, caused serious security problems in the country,

Noting the difficult economic and financial situation of Djibouti resulting in part from the number of priority development projects that have had to be suspended in view of serious developments in the international situation and in part from the prolonged effects of the previous regional conflicts, notably in Somalia, which have disrupted services, transport and trade and which are draining the State of most of its revenues,

Noting with satisfaction that the Government of Djibouti has begun to implement the structural adjustment programme, and convinced of the necessity to support that financial recovery programme and to take effective measures to alleviate the consequences, in particular the social consequences, of that adjustment policy, which is in the course of implementation, in order that the country may achieve appreciable economic results,

Noting with gratitude the support provided to relief and rehabilitation operations by various countries and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[11]

1. Declares its solidarity with the Government and people of Djibouti, who have had to face critical challenges owing, in particular, to the scarcity of natural resources and the continuing critical situation in the Horn of Africa, especially in Somalia;

2. Welcomes the implementation by the Government of Djibouti of the structural adjustment programme and, in that context, appeals to all Governments, international financial institutions, the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to respond in an appropriate manner, as a matter of urgency, to the financial and material needs of the country;

3. Requests the donor community to participate actively and generously in the round table on Djibouti which will be organized in February 1997 in order to help that country to rebuild its economy, restore its basic and social infrastructure and develop its human resources;

4. Considers that implementation of the demobilization programme and of the national rehabilitation plan and reinforcement of democratic institutions require appropriate assistance in the form of financial and material support;

5. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties faced by Djibouti;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the progress made with regard to economic assistance to Djibouti, in time for the question to be considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-second session.

74th plenary meeting
5 December 1996

F

Special emergency economic assistance to the Comoros

The General Assembly,

Noting the fact that, on 28 September 1995, an army of international mercenaries invaded the Comoros, overthrew the President of the Republic,

[11] A/51/213.

disrupted the constitutional order and, in so doing, the State institutions, as well as the political, economic and social order of the country,

Noting also that the unfavourable situation of the Comoros, which is on the list of least developed countries, is aggravated by several important factors, including its physical distance from its trading partners, the scarcity of natural resources, the diminutive size of the domestic market, the fall in prices of its export products and the poverty of its soil,

Noting further the economic and social trauma caused by that invasion and the material and structural damage suffered by the country during those events,

Aware of the efforts made by the Government and people of the Comoros to assist the most affected and deprived sectors of the population,

Considering, in particular, that in order to respond to those urgent humanitarian needs the Government of the Comoros, in the absence of other resources, had to reallocate as a matter of great urgency the major part of the budget required for the functioning of the State and the financial resources normally devoted to vital economic and social programmes,

Noting, nonetheless, the insufficiency of means available to the Government to execute programmes of reconstruction and development essential for the survival of the country,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which have provided assistance to the Government of the Comoros for the rehabilitation of the country, and appeals for the continuation of such assistance;

2. Stresses that the financial resources available remain nonetheless insufficient vis-à-vis the basic needs to ensure the emergence of the country from its transitional phase into a development phase;

3. Urgently appeals to all States and all appropriate international organizations, including United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, to provide, in consultation with the Government of the Comoros, assistance to the Comoros in repairing the damage caused by the act of aggression;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to furnish all necessary assistance in accordance with paragraph 3 above and asks him to dispatch to Moroni as soon as possible a multidisciplinary humanitarian and technical assessment mission in order to carry out a detailed study of the needs of the country in terms of assistance;

5. Requests all Member States and donor bodies, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations, to grant to the Comoros all necessary humanitarian, financial, economic and technical assistance, in order to enable it to achieve national reconstruction and sustainable development;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

84th plenary meeting
13 December 1996

G

Assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/206 of 20 December 1988, 44/178 of 19 December 1989, 45/229 of 21 December 1990, 46/176 of 19 December 1991, 47/160 of 18 December 1992, 48/201 of 21 December 1993, 49/21 L of 20 December 1994 and 50/58 G of 20 December 1995 and the resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council on emergency assistance to Somalia,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, in which the Council, inter alia, urged all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to facilitate the efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected population in Somalia and reiterated the call for the full respect of the security and safety of the personnel of those organizations and the guarantee of their complete freedom of movement in and around Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia,

Noting with appreciation the continued efforts made by the Secretary-General to assist the Somali people in their efforts to promote peace, stability and national reconciliation,

Noting with concern that political instability and the absence of central authority continue to characterize Somalia and that, while the environment has become conducive to some reconstruction and development-oriented work in certain parts of the country, the humanitarian and security situation has worsened in other parts,

Reaffirming the importance it attaches to the need for effective coordination and cooperation among the United Nations agencies and their partners,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[11] on assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia,

Deeply appreciative of the humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation support rendered by a number of States to alleviate the hardship and suffering of the affected Somali population,

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[11] A/51/315.

Recognizing that, while the humanitarian situation remains fragile in some parts, there is a need to continue the ongoing process of rehabilitation and reconstruction alongside the process of national reconciliation, without prejudice to the provision of emergency relief assistance wherever and whenever required, as security allows,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations system focusing on working directly with Somali communities, whenever possible, in the absence of a recognized national government, and welcoming the efforts of the United Nations, in partnership with Somali counterparts at the local level and non-governmental organizations, to formulate a programme combining humanitarian and developmental approaches, given the varying conditions in different areas of the country,

Re-emphasizing the importance of the further implementation of its resolution 47/160 to rehabilitate basic social and economic services at the local level throughout the country,

1. Expresses its gratitude to all States and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have responded to the appeals of the Secretary-General and others by extending assistance to Somalia;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his continued and tireless efforts to mobilize assistance to the Somali people;

3. Welcomes the ongoing efforts of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development of the countries of the Horn of Africa and the States members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to resolve the situation in Somalia;

4. Also welcomes the strategy of the United Nations focusing on the implementation of community-based interventions aimed at rebuilding local infrastructures and increasing the self-reliance of the local population, and the ongoing efforts by the United Nations agencies, their Somali counterparts and their partner organizations to establish and maintain close coordination and cooperation mechanisms for the implementation of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes;

5. Emphasizes the principle that the Somali people, in particular at the local level, have the primary responsibility for their own development and for the sustainability of rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance programmes, and reaffirms the importance it attaches to the creation of workable arrangements for collaboration between the United Nations system and its partner organizations and their Somali counterparts at the local level for the effective execution of rehabilitation and development activities in those parts of the country where peace and security prevail;

6. Urges all States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue the further implementation of its resolution 47/160 so as to assist the Somali people to embark on the rehabilitation of basic social and economic services, as well as institution-building aimed at the restoration of civil administration at the local level in all those parts of the country where peace, security and stability prevail;

7. Appeals to all the Somali parties concerned to terminate hostilities and to engage in a national reconciliation process that allows for transition from relief to reconstruction and development;

8. Calls upon all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to respect fully the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and of non-governmental organizations, and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement throughout Somalia;

9. Calls upon the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Somalia;

10. Calls upon the international community to provide continued and increased assistance in response to the United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Somalia covering the period October 1996 to December 1997;

11. Requests the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation in Somalia, to take all necessary measures for the implementation of the present resolution, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session.

84th plenary meeting
13 December 1996

H

International assistance to Rwanda for the reintegration of returning refugees, the restoration of total peace, reconstruction and socio-economic development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 48/211 of 21 December 1993, entitled "Emergency assistance for the socio-economic rehabilitation of Rwanda", 49/23 of 2 December 1994, entitled "Emergency international assistance for a solution to the problem of refugees, the restoration of total peace, reconstruction and socio-economic development in war-stricken Rwanda", and 50/58 L of 22 December 1995, entitled "Situation in Rwanda: international assistance for a solution to the problem of refugees, the restoration of total peace, reconstruction and socio-economic development in Rwanda",

Taking into consideration the need for continued humanitarian assistance to support the ongoing process of the voluntary repatriation, resettlement and reintegration of returning refugees,

Emphasizing the need for, inter alia, an infusion of significant material and financial resources in Rwanda in order to create conditions for sustainable peace and development,

Conscious that continued technical assistance and advisory services, as well as other assistance, is required to assist the Government of Rwanda in reconstructing the social, legal and economic infrastructure of Rwanda, /...

Recognizing, inter alia, that the Peace Agreement between the Government of the Rwandese Republic and the Rwandese Patriotic Front,[1] signed at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 4 August 1993, as well as the recently established Commission for National Reconciliation, provide an appropriate framework for national reconciliation,

Expressing its gratitude to those States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which have responded positively and continue to respond positively to the humanitarian and development needs of Rwanda, and to the United Nations, which has mobilized and coordinated the distribution of humanitarian assistance,

Welcoming the meeting on refugee reintegration in the Great Lakes region, convened at Geneva on 23 November 1996,

Welcoming also the manner in which Rwanda has handled the massive and sudden repatriation of refugees from eastern Zaire and Burundi, and stressing the need for the Government of Rwanda to continue its efforts to support the voluntary repatriation, resettlement and reintegration of returning refugees,

1. Congratulates all relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes for their efforts to draw the attention of the international community to the humanitarian and development needs of Rwanda, requests them to provide all possible assistance and encourages them to coordinate with the Government of Rwanda and the coordinator of United Nations activities in Rwanda in order to address the emergency and long-term development needs of Rwanda, as presented at Geneva by the Government of Rwanda on 23 November 1996, in the programme for the resettlement and reintegration in the context of the present massive return of refugees;

2. Welcomes the commitment of the Government of Rwanda to cooperate with and to take all necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of all humanitarian personnel, including personnel of non-governmental organizations, operating in the country;

3. Urges all States, United Nations organizations and specialized agencies, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the multilateral financial and development institutions, to continue to assist Rwanda in the resettlement and reintegration of refugees and other vulnerable groups in the context of the national reconciliation process, and in the rehabilitation efforts in the following priority areas: education, health, justice, security and public infrastructure;

4. Calls upon the international community to continue its assistance, with a view to alleviating the intolerable conditions in Rwandan prisons and to expediting the processing of cases, encourages the Government of Rwanda to continue its efforts to improve the judicial system, including by expediting the trial process, and encourages the Government of Rwanda to continue to improve the situation in the prisons;

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[1] A/48/824-S/26915, annexes I to VII; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993, document S/26915.

5. Encourages the International Tribunal for Rwanda to pursue its work speedily and calls upon all States to cooperate with the Tribunal, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994 and 978 (1995) of 27 February 1995, by arresting and detaining persons suspected of genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law, and to ensure the transfer of indicted individuals to the Tribunal;

6. Urges all States to provide funds to projects and programmes for the reintegration of refugees, as proposed in the various subprogrammes presented by the Government of Rwanda at Geneva on 23 November 1996;

7. Calls upon all States, in particular the States of the Great Lakes region, to act in accordance with the recommendations adopted by the Nairobi Summit of January 1995 and the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region, held at Bujumbura in February 1995, and with those contained in the Cairo Declaration on the Great Lakes Region,[14] and to continue efforts with regard to the search for peace in the Great Lakes region, in particular the convening of a conference on security, stability and development in the Great Lakes region after consulting the countries of the region;

8. Decides to consider at its fifty-second session the question of international assistance for the reintegration of returnees, the restoration of total peace, reconstruction and socio-economic development in Rwanda, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

84th plenary meeting
13 December 1996

I

Emergency assistance to the Sudan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/8 of 18 October 1988 and 43/52 of 6 December 1988, 44/12 of 24 October 1989, 45/226 of 21 December 1990, 46/178 of 19 December 1991, 47/162 of 18 December 1992, 48/200 of 21 December 1993, 49/21 K of 20 December 1994 and 50/58 J of 22 December 1995 on assistance to the Sudan,

Noting the declining contributions to the 1996 consolidated inter-agency appeal for Operation Lifeline Sudan despite the progress made in the Operation, and noting also that considerable relief needs still remain to be addressed, in particular in the areas of non-food assistance, including assistance to combat malaria, and for logistics, emergency recovery, rehabilitation and development,

[14] Official Records of the Security Council, Fiftieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1995, document S/1995/1001.

Recognizing the need in emergency situations to address the continuum of relief, rehabilitation and development so as to reduce dependence on external food aid and other relief services,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[15] and of the statement by the representative of the Sudan before the General Assembly,[16]

1. Acknowledges with appreciation the cooperation by the Government of the Sudan with the United Nations, including the agreements and arrangements achieved to facilitate relief operations towards improvement of United Nations assistance to affected areas, and encourages the continuation of that cooperation;

2. Stresses the need for Operation Lifeline Sudan to be operated with a view to ensuring its efficiency, transparency and effectiveness, with the full participation of the Government of the Sudan in its management and operation, including conducting of assessment, allocation, distribution and evaluation processes, as well as consultations in the preparation of the consolidated annual inter-agency appeal for the Operation;

3. Stresses also that Operation Lifeline Sudan should operate within the principle of national sovereignty and the framework of international cooperation in accordance with relevant national and international law;

4. Calls upon the international community to continue to contribute generously to the emergency needs, recovery and development of the country;

5. Urges the international community to give priority to assistance for the rehabilitation of roads, railways and airports and to provision of means of road transport in order to facilitate relief supplies to the affected areas;

6. Calls upon the donor community and the organizations of the United Nations system to provide financial, technical and medical assistance, guided by the actions called for by the General Assembly in its relevant resolutions to combat malaria and other epidemics in the Sudan;

7. Welcomes the signing in April 1996 of the political charter between the Government and many factions of the rebel movement for the achievement of peace in the Sudan, and encourages the remaining factions to join the peace process so as to establish durable peace and stability in the country and to facilitate relief efforts;

8. Urges the international community to support the programmes of rehabilitation, settlement and integration of returnees, refugees and the internally displaced;

9. Stresses the importance of assuring safe access for personnel providing relief assistance to all in need, and the importance of strict observance of the principles and guidelines of Operation Lifeline Sudan;

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[15] A/51/326.

[16] See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Plenary Meetings, 62nd meeting, and corrigendum.

10. Urges all parties involved to continue to offer all feasible assistance, including facilitating the movement of relief supplies and personnel, so as to guarantee maximum success of Operation Lifeline Sudan in all affected parts of the country, with special emphasis on national capacity-building in the humanitarian field for governmental and non-governmental organizations;

11. Also urges all the parties to the conflict to desist from using anti-personnel mines, and calls upon the international community to refrain from supplying mines to the parties of the conflict and to provide the Government of the Sudan with financial and technical assistance in mine clearance;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize and coordinate resources and support for Operation Lifeline Sudan and to report on the emergency situation in the affected areas and the recovery, rehabilitation and development of the country to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session.

87th plenary meeting
17 December 1996